

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

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DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY-PRODUCERS.

39th YEAR.

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No. 13.

## The Afterthought.

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.  
By "COGITATOR."

### WHAT ABOUT THE "GOLDEN" METHOD.

Now that the Golden method has been fully set forth, what shall we say about it? Rather a matter for trial than a matter of criticism. It is a superior auger *if it bores better than other augers*, otherwise not. Plausible enough to demand a show, and in points "onplausible" enough to demand watching. Watch a little out as to what the bees do with their pollen those first five days. Mr. G. well says that the method saves an immense number of new hives and fixings, which of course need to be figured in as reasons in favor.

Cogitator once ran a number of hives several years in which bee-space chambers (full of bees usually) surrounded the sections entirely top and sides. They were not so they could be used as climbways at all. The inventor was only seeking to give *confidence* to the little misers, and secure evenness of temperature. I don't know that this plan secured the storing of more surplus than otherwise would have been stored, but it seemed as if it did. So I cogitate that Golden's spaces help on somewhat, in the same way as those of mine, but not for the reason which he assigns.

### "KNOCK-DOWN" EVIDENCE ON HONEY-DEW.

That knock-down evidence that leaves secrete honey-dew without any insects at all (page 98) has been given before. But 'Tater is just scabby and dirty enough not to believe it, either for 'tother chap, or for this chap. Of course, Mr. Nash is sincere and all right—but then. There are experimenters, and experimenters. The commonest kind are capable of proving things that aren't so, in the most lovely fashion. He wiped off the surface sweat, but not that which had penetrated the pores of the leaves. This last modicum of it worked out in time. What we are asked to believe is too much like believing that an amputated arm would spurt out blood 24 hours afterward. Still, 'Tater may some day have to hunt his hill, and admit that there sometimes are circumstances under which leaves pour out sweet of themselves. Freshly-cut stubble certainly does sometimes—in immense quantities—but that is more like having the *stump* of the arm bleed after an amputation.

### A LITTLE OLD-FASHIONED FAITH NEEDED.

"On hand with money and influence to defeat." Yes, sir; that's the kind of an age we are living in. No law to make a man sell his products for just what they are is going to get thru without an awful fight—and another one to enforce it. See Mr. Abbott's article, page 99. But did you ever think how much a little genuine, old-fashioned faith—

faith in the ultimate triumph of the Kingdom of God—helps people in such a contest as that? Sometime, not far off, in the sweet by-and-by, things will not be sold under false names.

### PRICE OF SUCCESS—A HARD PROBLEM.

"From daylight to dark, year in and year out—the price of success in almost any calling." (Page 102.) That's another thing the sweet by-and-by will abolish. At present we are tied up in this contradictory fix. First, excess of labor offering, so that some must go idle. Second, long hours for all that do work—and dreadfully long hours for most who get independent jobs. I don't know how to solve this problem of too much and not enough. If I did (and told) that would be politics, and I should have to stop.

### UNQUEENING TOO MUCHEE FUSSEE.

Interesting to see that so strong a hand as F. L. Thompson is not satisfied with the unqueening-in-harvest methods. (Page 103). Too much allee time fuss, fuss, fuss, when a body hasn't time to fuss. And at best it depopulates the colony undesirably.

### SWARMING WITHOUT INCREASING.

While successful non-swarming seems to be no nearer than the millennium, swarming without increasing does seem to be getting down to a cheerfully accurate science. Mr. Thompson's last contribution to it seems excellent. Put the hive that has swarmed a-top the new one, pretty closely shut up, yet with a perforated-zinc passage leading below, for young workers, and an escape at the door, available for drones and young queens. Soon all the population have left; and administration is in order on an empty hive—and a swarm from the full one, perchance.

### WHEN TRAVEL-STAINS ARE NOT TRAVEL-STAINS.

Quite important is that boiling from J. E. Crane, on page 106. Certainly travel-stains can't be travel-stains literally if they go clear through. Undoubtedly they sometimes do and sometimes do not. Whether real travel-stain is rare or not is the question—let's find out. Current opinion has been that travel-stain is a very common thing.

### STINGLESS BEES OUGHT TO BE MORE CLEVER.

The information about the stingless bees of Old Mexico, on pages 109 and 110, deserves a more prominent place than it got. Three or four pails of honey sometimes from a colony of the little trigonas, which are individually only  $3/16$  of an inch long. If we were going to keep them for honey we should object to their style of storing honey in hollow bullets. Why can't they be clever, and put their honey, as well as their brood, in civilized comb?

### TWO DIFFERENT RANKS OF BEES.

Bees (as to their storing) are divided broadly into two different ranks. The one prepares its honey by manipulation, and processes in which comparatively little is added to it; the other trusts mainly to secretions which they add to it, usually some acid. All the bees we are familiar with here belong to the first rank, but elsewhere there are a multitude of species of the second rank. And, if I am right, no two are exactly alike as to the character and palatableness

of the chemicals they pour in—some nice acid honey, and some abominable acid honey. Mr. Andrews (page 110) has struck a good kind. Possibly the decided novelty of its tamarind-like deliciousness may stir up a market for it sometime. And you see he has a paper-making bee that stores honey—and also belongs, like our bees, to the non-chemical rank.

#### NO HUMAN HOGGERY WANTED.

If six respectable business men should consent to act as witnesses in such a disgusting show of human hoggerly as that proposed on page 124, I should be surprised. Let's be decent—and gobbling down (of any kind of food) a pound and a half in a minute and a half is not decency.

#### APIS DORSATA—GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

You hit 'em well, Mr. York, on page 120, about those howls against *Apis dorsata*. Let the big bee have judgment on the merits (or demerits) of its own case. What's the use of forever looking at it thru the specter of Frank Benton—and then going into a spasm? F. B. is certainly not a pet at the American Bee Journal office, yet our Editor's position is as you see. Right good example to follow.

#### "YEARS HAVE COME, AND PAST AWAY."

We're growing old, we're growing old. For 15 consecutive years Thomas G. Newman has held the helm of the National Bee-Keepers' Union—with signal ability and success. Of them that were given him to defend he lost none. Especially we should remember that his victories have redounded to the protection of all the rest of us, outside the Union. And now he says this must be the last time. Thus to us all, sooner or later, there comes the time for us to sing—

"I do not pass this way again."

#### GRADES OF HONEY TO HAVE THEIR "PICTER TOOK."

And so that breezy and irrepressible Colorado convention is going to have photographs prepared illustrating its grades of honey. Tiptop idea. Language can be twisted with dreadful ease; but "photos," while not always competent to straighten out folks who have a twist in their moral natures, are not easy to pervert. And how pleasantly photographing would relieve us of impossible grades of honey!

#### COLONIES RUN FOR COMB VS. EXTRACTED.

Two similar colonies, one run for section honey and one for extracted, and the former will close the season with plenty of honey below, while the chances are that the brood-frames of the latter will be very light. Comrade Aikin makes a good point when he shows this up, on page 115.

#### CUBA'S "SKEETERS" AND SNAKELESS PORTO RICO.

Queer about those mosquitoes in Cuba that Mr. Poppleton tells of, on page 114. Does cowardice affect all animate creation on that flowery and languid isle? That both Spaniards and Cubans fought by shooting off their guns and falling back, we've heard before; but "skeeters" that shoot off their music at a distance, and then flee to cover, are a novelty.

Porto Rico's exemption from snakes may be from having (some time in the remote past) a very dense population of snake-eating people, often hungry to bed; but that Cuba, with its immense swamps, should have no venomous snakes, and few of any kind, is curious indeed.

#### BEWARE OF BEES THAT BUILD TOO MANY QUEEN-CELLS.

If we obey Mr. Doolittle and all learn to be queen-breeders, perhaps Dr. Gallup's method, page 114, will serve as a good way to begin—strong unqueened colony made still stronger by shaking in hosts of bees—not a too-old larva left in the hive anywhere—plenty of eggs, both foreign and domestic, in center, and also on each side. Not surprising that he got 36 at a lick under such conditions, even from a first-rate colony. Beware of the strain of bees that builds two or three dozen cells under circumstances where ordinary bees would build only half a dozen—degenerates, Cogitator thinks, backsliding into bumble-beeism.

#### GOT HIM AT LAST!—SWEET CLOVER TRICKS.

Glad we've got him. I'm as happy as the aged husband was when his wife (after 40 years of nightly search) found a sneak-thief under the bed. After many years of multitudinous denials from the chaps who didn't sow sweet clover by the roadside, behold the man! It was honest-looking Mr. Stolley, page 113. But I hope community will decide that the fellows who didn't confess need "massacreering" more.

It is a mitigating circumstance that he "squeals" on

his favorite plant, and tells us a bad trick of it that we had not heard before—sprinkles itself all over the natural prairie-mowing grounds, and gets dead and dry like hazel-brush just as the late prairie-grass is ready to cut.

Indian ponies had to be taught before they would eat corn—white man's ponies have to be taught before they comprehend sweet clover. Very pretty aphorism.

COGITATOR.



### A Crisis in California Apiculture.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

WE have all read of the person who "when she was good she was very good, and when she was bad she was terrible." At present that seems not an inapt characterization of Southern California. In good seasons like that of 1897, from 100 to 500 pounds of honey are often secured from each colony, and that even with three or four hundred colonies in the apiary. No one will say that that is not "very good." Yet close upon this excess of sweetness comes 1898, with a severe drouth, and no nectar-secretion by the flowers, and no honey product from the bees. The provident bee-keeper did not take too severely from the bees the previous season of abundance, and so his colonies were well supplied, and past the season with no loss. Less careful bee-keepers removed so much of the honey that no margin was left to bridge over a year of honey-dearth, and so, long before 1898 had past, the bees were victims to greed on the part of the owner thru starvation.

But now comes 1899, and all prospects point to a greater drouth than that which confronted us a year ago. As yet we have only four inches of rain, whereas we need many times that amount. Even the bees of our most expert and careful bee-keepers are short of stores, and unless rain comes soon, or liberal feeding is practiced, there will be few bees in Southern California to greet the incoming century as 1900 dawns upon us. Very likely floods of water and floods of honey will come with the new century, if the bee-keepers are ready to avail themselves of the restored conditions of prosperity.

It is, then, a question of great practical import to the bee-keeper, how he may best and most cheaply hold on to his bees, and maintain them in health during the protracted famine. To keep full colonies breeding, and feed enough to sustain all, is too costly, and not wise at all. Simply working to keep queens, and just sufficient brood-rearing and bees to keep her in good thrift and vigor would seem the wisest plan. Could not this end be met, and at the same time economy be served, by securing at the same time young, vigorous queens in all cases where such were not already in the hives? Nearly all of us have at times taken a queen with a pound or less of bees, and in a few weeks have had a good colony. Is this not a good year to make nuclei a main or entire feature of the apiary? Why not rear queens in small nuclei until we are sure we have only young queens, and all from our best stock?

Then, why not keep our bees reduced so as to save the energy of the queen, and at the same time save to the utmost in the expense of feeding? Scant stores usually lessens the working energy of queen and workers alike, and so a minimum of food, consistent with the well-being of the bees, will save alike in the expense and in the wear and tear of both queen and bees. I believe a little labor in reducing the bees to nuclei and in requeening where such a course is desirable, may save much, and pay good profits in the time spent.

It is very probable that 1900 will be a season of rains and honey, and fortunate indeed will he be who is ready to avail himself of the riches that come so generously at such seasons.

#### PRESERVING THE EMPTY COMBS.

There is one more thing that should be kept in mind. Good combs are very valuable, and, with an abundance on hand, colonies can be built up with great rapidity when the time comes to prepare for the harvest. It is very wise, then, to look to it that the moths do not ruin the combs set

free by the formation of nuclei, as suggested above. These should be kept in very close boxes, where it is cool, so that they will not melt down, or else hung in cool, lighted rooms so as not to touch each other.

I have kept combs over, year after year, in both these ways. In practicing the first method we must be sure that no moth-eggs are on the combs, or, if we are uncertain, we must examine, and if necessary must use sulphur fumes to destroy these comb destroyers.

In one respect California is very fortunate in her misfortune; when these seasons of disaster come to us, we know for weeks long before the season opens, that no harvest will come, and so we can plan to make the best of our ill-fortune, and can set about some other work to busy our hands and fill the larder.

#### THE FROST—ANOTHER CALAMITY.

They say calamities never come singly, and Southern California seems to illustrate the truth of the saying the present season. Two weeks ago we had a bad freeze-up. The thermometer reached successively, for four nights, 27 degrees, Fahr., 25 degrees, Fahr., 20 degrees, Fahr., and 26 degrees, Fahr. In the East that would be thought mild, but here in our citrus groves it borders on the disastrous. The oranges and orange-trees seem not much injured, but the lemons, and the lemon-trees, are very greatly damaged. The trees look as if the blight or a fire had been among them. It is also reported that bees suffered, but as they could fly days during the time, I think it was more probably depleted larders that victimized the bees.

Los Angeles Co., Calif., Feb. 24.



### Cold Winter for Bees—Other Matters.

BY MRS. L. C. AXTELL.

**I** FEAR it has been too cold for bees in this region, as they were not strong in numbers, each colony being rather small. If the winter had not been colder than the past few winters, I think they would have wintered all right, and possibly they may yet where they were packed with chaff. Ours had filled their brood-nests very full of honey, and the bees lookt and acted healthy, so we concluded to let them go without uniting them, as uniting is



Mrs. L. C. Axtell.

not a very satisfactory piece of business, and certainly not very desirable work.

The bees that are in the cellar I think will be all right, even if the colonies were small. There seemed to be in our whole 155 colonies scarcely any that we could call strong; yet, as I said before, they lookt and acted healthy late in the season, but just about the time they began to gather fall honey they had dwindled down weak. The cause, I think, was from getting so much peach-juice. The last of

July and first of August our peach-orchard was alive with bees on the early peaches; they would not only suck the juice out of the ripe ones, but from those that were rotting. Often we would see a peach almost covered with bees, and they seemed stupid sometimes, not sick, but loth to leave the peach, and often would stay all night on the peaches. But on looking into the hives and in front of them, there were no dead bees, and as they were almost out of honey we thought it best to let them alone. I now think it would have been a good plan to have fed them some white sugar each day, to mix in with their peach-juice. The honey in the hives had a decided peach flavor, and was rather dark.

When the fall flowers blossomed they almost let the peaches alone, so by the time the neighbors' seedling peaches ripened they did not bother them much. It was the early budded kinds they bothered the most. One kind, especially after several days of rain and damp weather, rotted badly, the bees working on them to their harm.

I am glad that we took great pains to pack those out-of-doors with chaff, the very best we knew how, and set them up from the bottom-board about an inch, as we always do.

This has been the coldest winter here since 1885, when the mercury went down to 28 degrees below zero. Last week Thursday it reached 30 degrees below, and every night since has been from 15 to 25 degrees below, so we will probably have no peaches another season. I hope the peach-juice will make no difference with the wintering of the bees; I think they did not store enough to affect their winter honey, but I think it caused them to dwindle some, but not so much as they would have dwindled if they had not gotten the juice, as they had failed to fill the hives in the spring full enough to carry them thru and cause the queen to keep her hive full of bees. The peach-juice caused the queen to go to laying eggs in the fall two or three weeks sooner than she otherwise would have done. But the juice seemed to sicken or cause the old bees to become less in numbers, altho I could see no dead bees anywhere.

Last spring opened up promisingly, and we got everything in readiness for a crop of honey, but the weather was so cool, wet and cloudy that flowers, especially white clover, failed to secrete nectar. We had but two swarms, and they were more supersedures than natural swarms; but half a dozen colonies or so went to work in the sections, so we secured only about 30 or 40 pounds of honey from the whole apiary of 155 colonies. I think we would not have had that if it had not been for the honey in some of the supers we put back on the hives in the spring. I think we got the least surplus honey the past year we ever did, tho we had to feed the bees scarcely any—a few dollars' worth only—before white clover bloomed.

Warren Co., Ill., Feb. 15.



### Prices of Honey Not Made by Law(?).

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

**D**O not conclude that it is because something is out of joint politically that you get such a low price for your honey, or have such a hard time in the world.—Rev. E. T. Abbott, in American Bee Journal.

It is impossible at this time to form any idea of the probable effect of Cuban honey on the American markets. If the present duty should be removed, it is easy to see that it might be a serious competitor ..... if it were sold for less money, as it could be with the duty removed ..... So far Uncle Sam has made no move to annex Cuba; and unless he does there is no reason why the duty should not remain on Cuban honey; and even if annexation should take place, it does not necessarily follow that Cuban honey will come here free.—E. R. Root, in Gleanings.

Now it seems to the writer that law has nothing to do with increasing the price of the produce of any individual or class of individuals. .... While the law has nothing to do with high or low prices, it does have something to do with preventing fraud and deception.—Rev. E. T. Abbott, in American Bee Journal.

While the price of almost every agricultural commodity has declined greatly during the past 30 years, official salaries and taxes have increased. This applies to local, State and national affairs, and no political party pledges itself to reduce the big salaries nor abate the high taxes.—J. C. Stephenson, in Free Press.

Will the reader carefully go over the above quotations from three noted men, until they are perfectly familiar with what is said, and what would be the logical result of each when carried to its legitimate end? Having done this, let us look at the matter a little to see if it is a *fact* which Mr. Abbott is stating when he tells us what he does about the price of produce (honey) not being made by law.

God made the world and placed in it, and on it, all that was necessary for *all* men, and this part is included by the one word "*land*." In the true economic sense, the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the bees in their wild state in a cave in the rocks or hollow tree are included in the term *land*, as well as the forests, mines and earth. But man could not use or appropriate any of these things without an

effort of muscle or brain whereby any of the natural gifts of the Creator were changed from the natural form to something desired by man, or some portion of the human family. And this effort of the hand or brain is called "*labor*." And the production of labor on land is called "*wealth*," because it is something desired by some portion of the human family. And thus it comes about that *labor alone*, aided by the forces of nature, produces *all wealth*.

W. Z. Hutchinson finds a wild swarm of bees in its native home in the forest, and by labor of muscle and brain plans and makes a modern hive with supers, into which he places said wild swarm, and in due time thru his labor he has several cases of nice comb honey (wealth—something desired by man) stored away in his shop. He next sends it to a distant city to be sold on commission, and the carrier, the commission man, the retailer, the book-keeper, etc., are all laboring on land, from an economic standpoint, just as much as Mr. H. was, in producing the honey. Thus, to understand a thing fully, we must look at it in all of its bearings, if we would come to a right conclusion in any matter, and not make statements which "will not hold water."

We have seen that *labor alone* produces all wealth, but mere *effort* of head or brain does not constitute *labor*, but *effort which is productive* of anything desired by the human race or any portion thereof. If, when Mr. Hutchinson has that honey all nicely crated, I go and work all night digging a hole thru the well under his shop, and just before morning carry off part of the crates of honey stored there, tho I may put forth much *effort* in so doing, yet, as by that effort nothing has been produced which is desired by any member of the human family, such effort is *not labor*.

And if "some Napoleon of finance" sits down in his office, and by the most arduous effort thinks out a plan and gets laws past whereby he is able to steal a railroad, form a trust, or accomplish a corner in the money market, by which he is enabled to *reduce the price of honey* at the expense of bee-keepers, or cause them to pay a *higher freight-rate* on their honey, so that he can live by "his wits," as is often exprest, that effort, no matter how arduous it may be, is *not labor* in the economic sense. And, notwithstanding what Mr. Abbott would have us think about nothing being out of "joint politically," history proves that nearly all of our laws are made *politically*, and nearly all of our *political laws* are made for these "*Napoleons of finance*," to the robbery of bee-keepers and others, thru prices made by law. And to the man who "sees clearly," these politically-made laws are so much more oppressive to bee-keepers than any adulteration of the past or present, that the adulteration matter, which has been in every bee-keeper's mouth during the past decade to account for his "misery," is but a "drop in the bucket" compared with the robbery coming to bee-keepers thru our *unjust system* which prevails, by laws *bought thru* by our Napoleons of finance, and sanctioned by such bee-keepers as Rev. E. T. Abbott, and 99 out of every 100 of the rest of us who call ourselves apiculturists.

Let us look a moment: According to statistics of a few years ago, there were living in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., 65 men whose aggregate wealth was \$700,000,000. This wealth had practically been accumulated within 20 years. Now, if I read Mr. Abbott aright, he would claim that, because these 65 men had "climbed up the mountain side" faster than either he or I had done, or rather, nearly reached the top without climbing at all, they had not hindered us any, for "law has nothing to do with increasing the price of the produce of any individual." Have they hindered us any? We shall see.

It is but reasonable to suppose that it would take a higher order of ability in each of the above 65 men to manage their business than is required in us bee-keepers who labor hard for a whole year with an income of \$1,000 or less annually to show for it. But would it require an ability greater than is required in the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States? Yet that officer receives only \$8,000 a year. But suppose we allow them the salary enjoyed by the President of the United States—\$50,000 a year—and that they are each worth that much to the country; and supposing that they had saved all their earnings for the 20 years, the accumulation of the 65 men for that time would have been \$65,000,000. As their accumulations were \$700,000,000, it is evident that they have received from the bee-keepers and laborers of the country during the 20 years \$635,000,000 in addition to what they would have earned with a salary equal to the President. How did they get it? We have seen they could not have earned it, for the most of them did no kind of labor except of the kind I did in

securing Mr. Hutchinson's honey; certainly not more than to earn the \$50,000 salary we have allowed them.

As we have already seen that *no wealth* can come into the world except by *labor on land*, it *must* have been taken from others who *had* earned it, thru our unjust laws. And yet Mr. Abbott tells us "law has nothing to do in increasing the price of the produce of any individual!" And these 65 men are only samples of thousands of others who are daily gathering from the bee-keepers of our land, and from other laborers, thru their *law-made* prices, till at the lowest estimate \$1,000,000,000 are being taken from the rank and file of our people who produce *all wealth*, and given to the few each year, until 25,000 men own one-half of the wealth produced by 70,000,000 people. This wealth is taken without giving any return in labor of either hand or brain. It is being gathered from bee-keepers, farmers and professional men, from the laboring men, from the women in cities toiling at starvation wages, and from helpless children; gathered from all of these and poured into the lap of the *law-protected* favorites, whose wealth no man can comprehend. And yet Mr. Abbott evidently would claim that this is no hindrance to those from whom it is taken!

Think of a scheme brought forth by "wise heads" of our Government which gathers from its starving paupers and hard-worked bee-keepers, gifts to pour into the laps of the millionaires! How do the people furnish this money? By the extra price paid on all the *law-protected* goods they buy. E. R. Root gives a little hint regarding how the law works, and J. C. Stephenson tells how the "produce" of salaried officials and taxes are *law-increase*.

In the Bee-Keepers' Review (page 17), R. L. Taylor would have us think that Gen. Alger got his millions by "saving \$3.00 stage-coach fares in walking 40 miles and back again;" but informed bee-keepers know that *law-protected lumber* made every bee-keeper using hives tributary to his riches, by paying a higher price for the lumber they had to use. Had Mr. Alger commenced to walk with Christ on the plains of Bethlehem, and been enabled to walk 40 miles each working day ever since, at the same rate Mr. Taylor tells us of, he would still have 227 years to walk before he would have gotten *even one* of his millions he now possesses.

It seems strange to me that bee-keepers can see *so much* in adulteration, and spend time and money in fighting it, without a word about the *unjust system* in our country which is "slaying its thousands to where adulteration slays its tens." Adulteration is bad enough, God knows, but would it not be well to get this "big beam" (our unjust system) out of our eyes, so that we can "see clearly" to pick out "the mote" (adulteration) from our national affairs?

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



## Value of Queens in the Spring.

BY C. P. DADANT.

THE publication of several articles from me about large hives, in Gleanings and the American Bee Journal, has brought forth a number of remarks from different writers, and I have noticed that great stress was laid upon my statement, that in the spring the queen is the most valuable part of the colony. I had resolved to say nothing more, being rather tired of a discussion in which I take no interest, as I know it is out of the question to change our critics. But the remarks on page 170, quoting Mr. Taylor, have brought the matter afresh to my mind.

There seems to be a denial of my assertion that the queen, in the spring, is the most valuable as well as the most expensive part of the colony. Mr. Taylor says, "Air is of most especial value, yet is it not the least expensive?" What I wish to say is only a repetition of what we all know. In the spring a bee-keeper may have empty hives, empty combs, queenless colonies, but he never has queens without bees, colonies without hives, unless he has bought them at great expense and great risk from a warmer latitude. It is therefore a fact, and a fact which does not bear discussion, that the queen is the *most valuable* as well as the *most expensive*, since it is the *most scarce*, requisite of a good colony, and the *sine qua non* of a living colony of bees for the opening season.

Air is inexpensive, but if Mr. Taylor were deprived of air, he would be ready to pay a big price for it within a few minutes.

Hancock Co., Ill.



The Premiums offered on page 206 is well worth working for. Look at it.

# CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

## Report of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Convention.

BY A SHORTHAND REPORTER.

[Continued from page 182.]

Next was read a paper written by Mr. C. P. Dadant, of Hancock Co., Ill., on

### Producing Extracted Honey on the Mississippi River.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I open a subject which is probably more familiar to me than any other question pertaining to bee-culture, as we have made the production of extracted honey on the Mississippi River a constant practice for a quarter of a century or more. It is only necessary to state our experience and our reasons for finding it more profitable than the production of comb honey in the same circumstances.

It was only after some 10 or 12 years of experience with both comb and extracted honey, begun immediately after the invention of the honey-extractor, that we finally concluded to devote our apiaries almost exclusively to the latter.

Every apiarist who has read up on the subject is aware of the great cost of comb to the bees. It is by digesting honey that the bee produces wax, which is produced much in the same way as fat on farm animals, and costs the bees about the same proportion of honey as fat costs of grain—an amount variously estimated at from 7 to 15, and even 20 pounds, according to the more or less favorable circumstances in which the insect or the quadruped finds itself. The production of extracted honey does away in part with this expenditure, or, in other words, with the enforced production of comb during the harvest.

When the colony is populous and the crop begins, as it very often does in a sudden way, the bees often find themselves short of room to deposit their honey, even before they have become prepared to produce any comb; for it takes some 24 hours before the transformation is made, and until wax is produced and comb is built, a part of the bees at least, have to remain idle and lose the opportunity of going to the field. And if comb has to be built right along to lodge the crop, it is a very important item of expense to them, both in time and honey. It is therefore not astonishing that bee-keepers should have found in practice that more than twice as much honey could be produced, if the combs could be furnished ready to be filled by the bees instead of having to be built by them.

Some comb honey producers who think that this question has been overestimated, say that the bees naturally produce beeswax anyhow, and that this beeswax must be used by them or wasted; but they do not stop to think that a certain amount is needed at all times, even when full combs are given to the bees, to repair such places as may have been damaged by the handling, or to lengthen the cells that have been cut down in extracting, and also to seal the cells when they consider the honey sufficiently ripe to be sealed.

I do not know whether the bees are really compelled by Nature to transform some honey into wax if they will or not during a heavy honey-flow, but I can hardly believe the quantity thus produced can be very great in ordinary circumstances; for I have never seen any beeswax wasted except in accidents to the bee-hive, such as the breaking down of some of the combs by heat and weight, when the bees are all compelled to fill themselves to the utmost with the wasting honey. In such instances I have noticed that they would attach it to the walls of the hive, as if expecting to use it later on.

At any rate, our experience, which was gained by a number of years of production on hundreds of colonies, has clearly evidenced to us, and to our entire satisfaction, that the teachings of the masters—who advanced these ideas, let it be remembered, long before the invention of the extractor—are in accordance with the facts. Experience proved that by saving our combs with the use of the extractor, and returning them to the bees the following season to be used and filled over and over again, we could produce more than twice as much extracted honey as comb honey.

Extracted honey is hardly ever less than half the price

of comb honey on any market, and very often it may be sold for two-thirds of the value of comb honey. Besides, it is much safer to ship, less easily damaged by railroad handling, and when it has to be kept over from one year to another, the risk of its losing any of its quality or salability is much less than with comb honey. We know this also by experience, for we have often found it advisable to keep honey from one year to another to secure a greater price for it. In years of great crop the price is low, while the seasons like the present (1898), when the crop seems to have been universally a failure, much better prices may be secured; besides the satisfaction one has of keeping one's customers by being able to supply them.

We have often kept extracted honey one, two, three, and even four years, without loss; while with comb honey the leakage and the danger of the invasion of the moth make it very unadvisable to hold it beyond the season of its production.

But the advantages above-mentioned are not the only ones that are connected with the production of extracted honey when compared with that of comb honey. A most important point to be considered, or at least one that has had to our mind a great deal of weight, is in the easier and more thoro prevention of natural swarming. When the number of colonies under the control of one man has reached into the hundreds, the results in honey are of much greater value than the results in swarms, which can only be sold with difficulty. Then, if swarming can be almost entirely prevented much less capital is needed in the way of empty hives. The bees need less watching, and the cost of production is lessened. With large hives, of course, and plenty of room, and a judicious use of shade and ventilation, swarming, even with comb-honey production, may be kept within comparatively reasonable limits, but with an additional supply, liberal and unlimited, of empty combs ready to put on the hive at a moment's notice, there is no need of any fear of swarming except in unusual circumstances, or with careless management.

But to my mind, and with the results of past experience, I cannot too strongly urge the importance of using hives in which the fertility of the queen will have full scope, and supers which will not cramp the bees for space in a few days. One must remember that the little 24-pound super is entirely inadequate for a strong colony that is to be supplied with an unlimited stock of empty comb.

I have no patience with the extracting-super made to fit the ordinary section-case. A super  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep gives too much labor in the handling. The supers that we use with our large hives hold from 40 to 60 pounds of honey, according to the season, for much depends upon how the bees fill them. But one super is not enough, tho in some bad seasons each colony may not fill even this space. We keep an average of two supers or more full of empty comb for each of our colonies, and we have had many instances where even three supers were placed on populous colonies and filled several times over during one season.

Another item in favor of extracted honey is that it costs less labor; for when the combs are once built there is nothing to do in the way of preparation for each crop. The labor of folding sections and placing in the foundation-guides, or strips of comb that are necessary to secure salable, straight combs; the putting in of the sections, the constant oversight to make sure that not too great a number of sections will remain unfinished and unsalable, the annoyance of seeing a half-filled case deserted by the swarming of the colony are not fully compensated by comparative profits.

The labor of removing combs or supers for extracting is no greater than the removal and putting in shape of the same crop of comb honey, and extracting is additionally remunerated by the cappings, which, when rendered into beeswax, will go very far towards paying the help employed.

The best grades of honey probably bring the best prices when in the very nicest shape in the comb, but the inferior grades, such as honey-dew, buckwheat, boneset, etc., have no value for the table, and can only be used in the liquid extracted form by bakers, tobaccoists, brewers, and others.

C. P. DADANT.

Dr. Miller—The fact is, if every one were to believe with Mr. Dadant—and I wish he were here, as he is one of the nicest men you ever met—if everybody were to believe with him, then everybody would produce extracted honey, and it looks inconsistent for him to urge the production of extracted honey; if he were looking after his own welfare he ought to say, produce comb honey, so he would have the market for extracted honey himself. I suppose there are a

great many different opinions about it. I think some Nebraska bee-keepers will tell you they produce three times as much extracted honey as comb. No doubt they are telling you the truth. There are others, again—I have in mind Mr. Aikin, of Colorado—who will tell you he can produce nearly as much, if not altogether as much, comb as extracted; circumstances are different in different places, and I think it is one of the things that will settle itself, and I doubt very much if it would be wise for us to try to decide, because both extracted and comb honey are needed in the market; like everything else, if I find I can shake more money by producing one than the other, I am settled by that, and so each one will settle the question largely for himself.

#### PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY AND EXTRACTED.

QUES.—How many are there who produce principally extracted honey and how many principally comb? **ANS.**—Extracted honey, 3; comb honey, 13.

#### AVERAGE LIFE OF BEES.

QUES.—What is the average life of the bee?  
**Dr. Miller.**—That depends upon what kind of a bee it is; if it is a queen it will perhaps live on an average of about two years. I think there have been some cases in which it has been pretty satisfactorily settled that queen-bees have lived as long as six years. They are often superseded in less than a year from the time they emerge from the cell; sometimes I have had them superseded in a few weeks. Very likely queens are superseded oftener than you suppose. A common thing is for a queen to be superseded after the time of swarming; it may not have occurred to you that every queen that dies in the natural condition of affairs, if you don't meddle with them, is superseded. The worker, in the busy season, will average about six weeks; the life of the worker depends upon the amount of work it does. The drones I cannot tell you much about; they will last usually until there is a stoppage in honey.

[Continued next week.]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

**DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.**

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

### The Wells' Two-Queen System.

Please describe as nearly as possible how the two-queen system is handled and worked by producing comb honey. I would like to try the two-queen system the coming season.  
**NEW YORK.**

**ANSWER.**—I don't know what you mean by the two-queen system, unless you mean the Wells' system, which has been practiced to some extent in England. The main feature is having two colonies side by side in a large hive with a division-board between them, a lot of holes being burned through the division-board, and when the harvest comes the bees have access to the same super. Some like the plan and some don't, and the British Bee Journal thinks it not an advisable plan for the majority. So far as I know, no one has reported a success with the plan in this country.

### Varieties of Bees.

1. Kindly differentiate between the following varieties of bees, especially as regards appearance, but also as regards honey-getting and temper: 3-banded, 5-banded, golden and leather-colored Italians, Albinos and Adels.

2. Prof. Cook in his Manual speaks well of Syrians. Do subsequent experiences confirm or disprove his good opinion of them?  
**JOHNNY BULL.**

**ANSWERS.**—1. The original pure Italians that came from Italy were 3-banded, that is, the first three bands of the abdomen next the thorax were yellow; breeders in this country by selection have secured workers with five yellow bands, some having all the bands yellow, these last being called golden. Some of the imported 3-banders are of a darker color, and are called "leather-colored." Albinos among bees are much the same as albinos among the human

race—bees which have been so bred that the coloring-matter is somewhat lacking. Adels are bees to which that name has been arbitrarily given, just as you might breed from some of your best bees and call them "Johnny Bull Bees." As to honey-getting and temper, the 3-banders being the most fit type may be perhaps most generally relied on as a whole class for gentleness and industry, while in the variant types some may be good and others bad.

2. Very little is said about them of late, making it somewhat doubtful as to their confirming generally his good opinion.

### Bees Don't Always Die of Foul Brood.

Do all bees that die and have dead brood in the hive die of foul brood? Is the honey fit for family use? I have lost two colonies that way this winter; both had plenty of honey.  
**WASHINGTON.**

**ANSWER.**—No, thousands of colonies die and leave dead brood without there being any foul brood in the case. The honey left in such hives is all right for table use, unless the bees have had diarrhea and have daubed the honey.

### Cubic Inches in Eight Frames—Queen-Excluders.

1. How many cubic inches inside the frames of a dove-tail hive?

2. What style of queen-excluding honey-board do you use between the hives?  
**IOWA.**

**ANSWERS.**—1. The outside dimensions of the frame are 17½ and 9½, making the inside measure something like 140 square inches. The width of an 8-frame dovetailed hive is 12½ inches, and deducting from this about ¾ for dummy and space leaves 11½. That makes about 1,610 cubic inches as contents inside the frames.

2. Wood-zinc, when any are used, but no excluders are generally used between my hives and supers.

### Substitutes for Natural Pollen.

1. I have five colonies of bees. The queens stopt laying about Sept. 1. Will my bees live till spring? There seems to be plenty alive yet, but there are also lots of dead ones.

2. We have some warm weather just now (Feb. 20), and my bees go to the feed-lot ½ mile away, and carry corn-meal home. Will it do to put a box of meal closer to the hives for them?

3. I will have to feed my bees this spring. Can I put candy or syrup on a stand close to the hives so that they can all help themselves on warm days?  
**KANSAS.**

**ANSWERS.**—1. There is nothing unusual in anything you mention, and your bees will probably come out all right.

2. Yes, it will be a nice thing to give them something of the kind one to ten rods from the apiary. They will probably like it a little better to have ground corn and oats; but as soon as they can get plenty of natural pollen they will pay no attention to the substitute.

3. Yes, put it a rod or more from the nearest hive.

### Making Nuclei—The Golden Method.

1. I intend to increase my number of colonies the coming season by dividing. My plan of doing it is this: I have 14 old colonies, and want to increase them to 28 in all. So I thought I would take 14 of my new hives in which I want to have the new swarms, and make a nucleus in each, by putting a frame of brood and eggs and one of honey in each hive, and then contract the inside of the hive with a division-board so as to keep the bees which I intend to put into the hive confined to the side of the two frames. How many bees will I have to put into a hive? Will a pint or so do? And will these bees rear a queen from the eggs given them? Do you think a nucleus formed in this way will be all right? Would it be safe from robber-bees?

2. In the American Bee Journal of Jan. 5, G. M. Doolittle gives his plan of making nuclei. Is his plan the same thing? There is one thing that isn't clear to me in his article, altho it may be very plain to an expert in bee-keeping. Does he use one of the old colonies in making a nucleus? That is, does he make room in an old colony by using a division-board, and then put the two frames in the place partitioned off, with the rest of the old colony on the other

side? or does he take a new hive? The reason I think Mr. Doolittle makes his nucleus in an old colony of bees is because he says, "The greatest advantage in full, regular-size hives comes in not having our nuclei robbed out occasionally."

3. How long before swarming shall I make these nuclei?

4. I intend to use light brood-comb foundation this year.

Do you think it will hold the bees without sagging if I stretch four wires across the frame?

5. In Mr. Golden's articles I see he makes the entrance in the bottom-board of the hive. Would it not also do just as well to make it about five to six inches right above the lower entrance of the hive? Our hives are 14 inches wide, with an entrance cut from the front board at the bottom, the whole length of it.

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. No, I'm sorry to say your plan wouldn't be all right, for in one respect it would be exceedingly bad. If you put in a hive a frame of brood, another of honey, and a pint of bees, they may protect themselves against robbers, and they will be pretty sure to rear a queen, but the chances are that the queen will be a very poor affair. Don't think of having a queen reared anywhere but in a strong colony, at least until after the queen-cell is sealed. Such a nucleus as you speak of may do providing you give it a sealed queen-cell (you mustn't give the queen-cell till a day or two after the nucleus is formed, unless it is formed from a queenless colony), but it is better to have brood in two frames, a good share of it sealed brood, and enough bees to thoroughly protect the brood after the old or field bees have deserted the nucleus and gone back to their old home.

2. I don't think Mr. Doolittle had in mind anything different from a nucleus such as I've been talking about. No, he certainly does not mean to have the nucleus in a hive with a full colony, but means the nucleus alone to be in the hive. I've read over carefully what he says, and I don't see how he could have made it plainer. That not having nuclei robbed has nothing to do with having other bees in the hive; in fact, it wouldn't work if other bees were in the hive. Look on page 2, at the paragraph beginning, "To help the reader to understand," and you'll see that when the nucleus is at the east side of the hive the entrance of the hive is entirely closed the whole width of the hive except an inch at the west side of the hive. A robber doesn't like to enter at that west side and then run the gauntlet clear across to the east side before reaching anything to rob. I think this idea is original with Mr. Doolittle, and it's valuable.

3. Nothing is gained by beginning too early. Wait till about the time bees want to swarm, at least till they are very strong, and have your queen-cells sealed before forming any nuclei.

4. You will not be likely to have any trouble.

5. I don't know; but in following any one's instructions it's well to follow them to the letter. I have never practiced Mr. Golden's plan, so I cannot speak from experience.

#### Super Covers—Wax-Scales on Hive-Bottom—Queen Clipping—Stimulative Feeding, Etc.

1. Is it necessary to cover the sections in a super? If so, what kind of covering would you prefer?

2. In using a board cover over the sections, how would it do to have  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch strips nailed or tacked on the underside at each end of the board, allowing a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space over the tops of the sections? With such an arrangement would as much propolis be deposited?

3. Are the wax-scales that fall to the bottom of the hive ever used by the bees?

4. Do you use clamps to hold the supers to the hive-body? Do you think it would be advisable to do so?

5. Where could I buy some Langstroth frames with finished combs in them? and what would such combs be worth?

6. Do you clip the wings of your queens?

7. Do you practice stimulative feeding in the spring?

8. Where so much increase is not desired, would it be safe to unite a swarm with a colony which had cast a swarm some time previously? In such a case would the bees have to be scented?

SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWERS.—1. Principally on account of convenience, I prefer to have no cover except the flat board cover of the hive.

2. Such an arrangement would hardly suit you so well as the one in common use. In that the super is made deep enough so that the tops of the sections come within  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of the top of the super. Less propolis is deposited in a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space than in one through which a bee cannot pass.

3. They are probably used in propolizing, for cappings, and for aught I know for building combs.

4. I never heard of any one using them or thinking them necessary.

5. I don't know. I think I have seen them advertised for sale, but not for a long time.

6. One of the first things I do each year after it becomes warm enough to handle bees safely, is to look through each hive to see if its queen is clipped, clipping all found with whole wings, and throughout the rest of the season each young queen that commences laying is clipped the first time it is convenient.

7. Not to any extent.

8. Some have used and advocated the plan, and I think without scenting.

#### An Electrical Swarm-Notifier.

The enclosed clipping is from the New York Herald of Sunday, Oct. 16, 1898. It refers, as you will see, to an electrical device which announces the advent of a swarm. As I have never seen anything in the Bee Journal about this interesting invention, can you give me any light on the subject?

WOODLAWN.

[The clipping reads as follows:—C. C. M.]

What has been called the "pleasant occupation of hiving bees" has been made even more pleasant by an electric invention which obviates the necessity of keeping a watch on the hives at swarming-time.

The basis of the apparatus is the conversion of the wing-motion of the swarm into power. As the bees swarm out they cause two small, easy-swinging doors to open outward. A little hammer, which rests upon these doors when closed and is connected with a battery, drops, as the doors swing open, upon a small metal leaf, and the electrical connection thus effected rings a bell in the bee-grower's house.

ANSWER.—Another correspondent has sent the same thing. I don't know whether anything of the kind has really been tried, or whether it is a creation of some reporter's imagination. It might be difficult to arrange it so the alarm would be given when a swarm issued and only then. For if a mass of bees rushing out should make the bell ring, the same thing might occur if a sufficiently large number of bees were leaving and entering at their regular work. Still, it might be so arranged as to be a success, but I'm afraid the expense would be such as to make it unprofitable. A rather expensive apparatus would have to be attached to each hive. An arrangement somewhat akin has been used to some extent, which has the advantage that one simple arrangement does for a whole apiary. It is one or more wires stretched, connected with a telephone at the house. When a swarm issues, the number of bees striking the wire gives notice at the house.

York's Honey Almanac is a neat little 32-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. Aside from the Almanac pages, the forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 40 cents; 50 for 60 cents; 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

The Omaha Convention Report ran through 14 numbers of the Bee Journal, beginning with the first number in October, 1898. Now we have on hand quite a number of complete sets of that report, which we will mail for just 10 cents each. That is, 14 copies of the American Bee Journal for only a dime. There are doubtless a good many of our new readers who will be glad to get that fine report.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by the Dadants, is a standard, reliable and thoroughly complete work on bee-culture. It contains 520 pages, and is bound elegantly. Every reader of the American Bee Journal should have a copy of this book, as it answers hundreds of questions that arise about bees. We mail it for \$1.25, or club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for only \$2.00.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



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### United States Bee-Keepers' Association.

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee-keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

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**GEN'L MANAGER AND TREASURER**—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

#### Place and Date of Next Meeting:

Philadelphia, Pa., September 5, 6 and 7, 1899. Every bee-keeper is invited.

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NO. 13.



**NOTE**—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

**The Illinois Foul Brood Bill**, we learn from Secretary Jas. A. Stone, of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, was reported back to the Senate by the appropriations committee, with the recommendation that it do pass. Mr. Stone now wishes us to urge Illinois bee-keepers to talk or write to their senators and representatives, and try to impress them with the importance of this law to give us the protection that we have a right to. We hope that all will act upon this suggestion *at once*. Just overwhelm all the legislature at Springfield with letters, urging the passage of the Foul Brood Bill. *Do it now*, as an adjournment will take place in about two weeks.

**Evident Signs of Growth in Bee-Keeping**, Editor Root considers the occasional large editions of bee-papers and the increase of subscribers to some of the leading periodicals. Then the dozen supply factories (against the three or four three year ago) are nearly all working on full time, and several over-time. He thinks this tends to show that honey is becoming more nearly a staple.

**The Intense Cold Spell** the last end of January and first half of February aroused general fears that there would be a wholesale loss of bees all over the country. Fortunately the cold spell was immediately followed in most places by a warm spell that allowed a flight, thus saving the bees.

**The Langstroth Memorial.**—We have received the following acknowledgement from Mr. Secor:

FOREST CITY, IOWA, March 21, 1899.

GEORGE W. YORK, Chicago, Ill.—

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 18th, enclosing check for \$50, to cover the amounts kindly donated by Dot Contest contributors to the Langstroth Fund, which amount was generously augmented by your own contribution, has been received.

There is in sight about \$275 for the Langstroth memorial, which amount ought to erect a very respectable shaft with suitable inscription. I hereby thank every one who has helped to make the memorial possible.

Allow me to invite suggestions for an inscription to be engraved on the stone.

The following has been prepared by the committee, and is herewith submitted for approval or criticism.

Yours truly,

EUGENE SECOR.

The inscription referred to by Mr. Secor as having been prepared by the committee, reads as follows:

*Inscribed to the Memory of the*

REV. LORENZO LORAIN LANGSTROTH,

"FATHER OF AMERICAN BEE-KEEPING."

By his affectionate beneficiaries in the Art; who, in remembrance of the services rendered by his persistent and painstaking observation and experiments with the Honey-Bee, his improvements in the Hive, and the charming literary ability shown in the first scientific and popular book on the subject of Bee-Keeping in the United States, gratefully erect this monument.

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Rest thou in peace. Thy work is done.  
Thou hast wrought well. Thy fame is sure.  
The crown of love which thou hast won  
For useful deeds shall long endure.

**"We Be Brethren."**—The size of hives has been discussed of late in the different bee-papers with much spirit. Editor Hutchinson occupied several pages in copying from Gleanings and the American Bee Journal some of the writings of the chief disputants—Messrs. Doolittle and Dadant—and remarks:

"There is one very pleasant thing about this discussion, and that is that all who have taken part in it are gentlemen. They are fair, honorable, and polite. To me it is a great comfort to argue with such men, knowing that the closing of the discussion will find us still warm friends."

**The New British Bee-Papers.**—Speaking of journalistic courtesy among bee-papers, the Britishers are not a whit behind their Yankee cousins, if indeed they do not lead. The British Bee Journal, speaking of its new rivals, Bee-Chat and the Scottish Bee-Keeper, says:

"Courteous in tone, and beyond reproach in substance, the respective editors are apparently quite conscious of the fact that successful bee-journalism is only possible when kept clear of personalities, and conducted—as between readers and themselves—in the spirit of gentlemen."

**"When Discussion Should be Cut Off,"** is the heading of an editorial in the Bee-Keepers' Review. Referring to the American Bee Journal, he says that a discussion as to improvement in bees "started a discussion regarding the soundness of evolutionary doctrines. When it reached this stage, Bro. York thought it had past beyond the province of a bee-journal, and he cut it off. I think he had a perfect right to do this." He thinks evolution, trusts, and a thousand other things that are proper subjects for discussion should not find a place for discussion in bee-journals; that many subjects may be so related to bee-keeping as profitably to be noticed up to a certain point in a bee-journal, and it is the business of the editor to decide when the point

is reacht beyond which further discussion will not yield a profit. He says:

"If I have ever written anything giving the impression that I believed any one who *wisht* should be allowed to write *what* he wisht, and *how* he wisht, and that it then became the duty of the editor to publish it, and to allow discussions to run on and on, and to wander where they may—if I have ever given such an impression, I wish to correct it."

But he believes in giving every one a fair show, and allowing a discussion to go on, even if it does make the fur fly, "so long as the original subject is kept in view, and personality and abuse do not take the place of argument, and each round brings out new facts and views."

**An Interesting Plan for Conventions** was followed at the Brantford, Ont., convention, reported in the Canadian Bee Journal. "The members spoke in consecutive order, and not otherwise unless to ask a question. When all had spoken, or declined to speak, a few minutes were allowed for general discussions. The first question began with the first gentleman in the circle, the next with the second gentleman, and so on all around the circle." So good a plan might well be imported into the lands lying south of Canada.

**Amalgamation.**—The Editor of Gleanings thinks that now is the time for a "wedding" to take place between the National and the "United States Union" (will he please take note that the latter is not a Union but an Association?), seeing that two of the main props of the National refuse to take office again, and that the Manager accepts his office for the last time. It is quite probable that a "wedding" will be announced before very long.

**A New Word—"Alright"**—has been persistently used by one or two bee-papers on this side, and now its appearance in Bee-Chat, an English bee-paper, raises the question whether it is the beginning of another spelling reform, or whether it is a word for which there is some present or past authority.



THE LEAHY MFG. Co.'s catalog for 1899 has come to hand. It quotes prices on a full line of bee-supplies. Their advertisement will be found regularly in the Bee Journal.

EDITOR HUTCHINSON has gotten up a very nice 20-page advertising pamphlet describing and illustrating "Some Characteristics of the Bee-Keepers' Review." A copy lies on our desk, and will be appreciated for its artistic beauty.

\*\*\*\*\*  
MR. W. A. PRYAL, of Alameda Co., Calif., writing us March 16, said:

"We have just had two days heavy rains in northern and central California, and prospects of more. Good crops are assured. The storm may have reacht the south. The rain is worth millions to us."

\*\*\*\*\*  
MR. THOMAS G. NEWMAN, of San Francisco, Calif., writing us March 20, said:

"All here are tickled that the drouth is now broken. The whole State is drencht, but in the southern part it is said to be too late to give crops. I hope not. This is a peculiar country, and everything depends upon rain at the right time, else all is lost."

"GOOD THINGS FROM OTHER JOURNALS" is a new department in the Bee-Keepers' Review, to be selected by Dr. A. B. Mason. In this department he selects the items especially to be commended, commenting upon them, and in some cases emphasizing them by giving some of his own experience. In the March Review he makes his introductory bow, and gives place to two items from the American Bee Journal, and one from Gleanings. The first item is that given by Mr. Doolittle on the advantages of using frames of regular size for nuclei; the second by the same man is the plan of preventing the robbing of nuclei (if the reader is not thoroly familiar with it he should at once turn back to page 2 of this journal); and the third relates to the resources of Cuba as related by Mr. Somerford, and it makes the Doctor's head swim to think what big money may be made there by enterprising Yankees.

\*\*\*\*\*  
BRASILIANISCHE BIENENPFLEGE is the name of a monthly bee-journal started in Brazil about a year ago. It is printed in the German language, and edited by Emil Schenk, Curityba, State of Parana, Brazil, South America. Its editor requests us to mention his paper in our columns. While doing this, we might add that it is printed monthly, contains 24 pages, at \$1.25 a year, illustrating mostly the Brazilian method of bee-keeping, their different kinds of common and stingless bees, and other things of interest. The principal contributor on our American system of bee-keeping appears to be L. Kreutzinger, 2872 N. Hermitage Ave., of this city, who is also authorized, as seen from the pages of said journal, to receive subscriptions for that paper from the German-speaking bee-keepers of this country.

\*\*\*\*\*  
MR. F. B. MILLS, of Rose Hill, N. Y., is an enterprising seedsman. The 10-cent due bill that he furnishes to all who write him for a catalog, is proving a very liberal offer, and our readers need have no fears that they will be unfairly dealt with. Better send at once for catalog and get a due bill, which will help pay for your season's seeds. The object in making this liberal offer is to induce those not acquainted with Mr. Mills to try his seeds for this season. Mr. Mills feels confident that one season's trial will make a permanent customer. Please mention the Bee Journal when writing to Mr. Mills or any other of our advertisers.

\*\*\*\*\*  
THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, in its department of newspaper criticism, had this to say in its March issue, in reference to the American Bee Journal:

"A careful inspection of the Journal reveals no flaws in its typographical appearance. A most careful attention to every detail is evident."

Coming as this testimonial does, from the leading printer's journal of the United States, we appreciate it very highly, and will strive to merit the good opinion express.

\*\*\*\*\*  
WHAT TO EAT—the appetizing name of a monthly magazine publisht in Minneapolis—devoted a whole page of its March issue to "Honey as Food," copying, upon our suggestion, several pages from "York's Honey Almanac." We wish that more magazines would thus publish the truth about honey. It's a good thing to keep going. Every bee-keeper should get his local newspaper to make extracts from our almanac. It will help their readers, as well as those who have honey to dispose of.

\*\*\*\*\*  
PRES. WHITCOMB, of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association, is called "The king-bee man of Nebraska." At least that is what the Herald, of Chester, Nebr., called him, when giving over a column of an address he delivered on "The Organization of the Honey-Bee and the Relation of Insects to Flowers." We shall expect to hear something of the eloquence of "King-Bee Whitcomb" at the Philadelphia convention, next September. He'd better lay in a good supply before starting.

\*\*\*\*\*  
MR. AUG. J. MUTH, son of the late Chas. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died March 4th. The son had just arranged to continue his father's bee-supply and seed business, but was called away. This leaves the business for sale, as will be noticed by an advertisement on another page. We think it would be a fine opening for some young man with capital and enterprise.



**Old Foundation is Still Good**, according to G. M. Doolittle, in *Gleanings*. Feb. 15 he was putting foundation about a year old in sections, and foundation purchased in 1896 in brood-frames.

**A Handy Way to Carry Bees**, according to the editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, is to pick up the hive and carry it on the shoulder. This does not apply to hives with loose-hanging frames, and hardly to very large hives. It is especially appropriate for Heddon hives.

**Taking Bees Out of the Cellar** was discussed at the Brantford convention, the prevailing opinion being that they should be put out early—in March or April; some preferring to take out all at once, others by installments. No uniformity of opinion as to whether they should be put on the old stands.—*Canadian Bee Journal*.

**Is Extra Prolificness Desirable?**—To the argument that users of small hives never really know how prolific their queens would be if given room, Editor Hutchinson, in the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, replies that there is no object in having one queen lay so much; the object being a big lot of bees whether from 80 or 100 queens.

**To Preserve Fruits in Wax**.—Take the fruit a little before it reaches maturity, being careful that it is in every way without bruise or blemish, and retaining the stem. Holding the fruit by the stem, dip it in melted beeswax that is not too hot, and gently remove it. It will have a thin envelop of wax, and if put in a cool, airy place, will keep nicely for several months.—*Prak. Wegweiser*.

**Wax from Old Combs with Solar Extractor**.—Editor Hutchinson having said that when old combs are put in the solar extractor,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the wax is lost, O. O. Poppleton makes, in the *Bee-Keepers' Review*, the following report: Number of combs rendered, 32; amount of purified wax, 9 pounds; amount of residue, 3 pounds,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. He thinks that not a third of the residue was wax.

**The Morton Swarming-Pole** is figured and described in *Gleanings*, it being the invention of the late Miles Morton. A square pole slides inside a hollow pole, or long box, 2 inches square and 12 feet long. It is an extension affair, a pull upon a rope sliding the inside pole up, so that it may be made to reach a swarm 30 feet high while the operator stands on the ground. If the swarm is higher than 30 feet, the pole is still a help, for one need not climb so high with the pole as without it.

**Varieties in Nectar-Secretion**.—F. Grainer gives some interesting points in regard to this in the *American Bee-Keeper*. Cherry-trees are valuable for honey in Virginia, and almost worthless in Western New York. Apple is better for honey North and South. The great honey-plant, white clover, in his locality yields only enough for brood-rearing three years out of four. O. L. Hershisier exhibited at a convention some white honey which he felt sure was golden-rod, while golden-rod is almost universally considered amber.

**Scolding Bees**.—Rambler wants to know why it is that when you are at work in the apiary, two or three bees will follow and scold you when it might be a thousand as well. He says if you knock the scolders down, in five minutes another two or three will take their places. Dr. Miller says the rule with him is that when the two to six scolders are batted down, peace prevails. Editor Root says he finds it sometimes one way and sometimes the other, but he thinks it is good practice to knock down the scolders.

**Do Large Hives Have Larger Colonies in Spring?**—A question of fact enters into the large-small-hive discussion. The advocates of large hives say they will have a stronger population in spring. W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the *Bee-*

*Keepers' Review*, says this is an unwarranted assumption. For several years he had three sizes of hives—8-frame, 10-frame and 11-frame—and he still uses 8's and 10's, and he is sure that the most populous colonies are not always found in the larger hives. Large-hive men want a hive large enough to fully accommodate the most prolific queen at any time, while he wants a hive large enough to accommodate the average queen. If there is more room in the brood-chamber than the queen will occupy, white honey goes in there that should have gone into the super.

**What Darkens Honey-Combs** is a matter that has been pretty thoroughly discussed in *Gleanings*. Aside from some cases of darkening by pollen, J. E. Crane thinks the first brown color given to the combs is from the cocoon. Dr. Miller thinks Cheshire is right in saying that the darkening is due to the residua of the bowels of the larvæ being plastered outside the exuvium, within the cell-wall. But he thinks white sections in the super, if left on long enough, are darkened by dark material being carried up from below. Both are agreed that the feet of the bees have nothing to do with darkening.

**The Curative Properties of Honey** are strongly lauded in an item in *Centralblatt*. A lad had his knee badly injured by falling on a hard object, and the physician said it was a serious matter of several weeks. In spite of the different remedies applied there seemed no diminution of the pain and inflammation. The father then resorted to the use of honey, wrapping well the injured part with it. Within a quarter of an hour after the application the lad fell asleep, peacefully sleeping several hours, and on awakening declared the pain was all gone. The remedy was continued, and in 10 days he was about as usual.

**Selling Sections by Weight and by the Piece**.—In reply to the proposition of J. E. Crane, that sections should be sold by the piece and not by weight, R. A. Burnett, the prominent honey commission merchant in Chicago, says there are many difficulties and many things to be considered. He says the demand for 14-ounce sections comes from those dealers who want to undersell their neighbors, and yet equal or excel them in profit. He concludes by saying: "We have thought very much on this question, and can never get away from the conviction that the only fair and accurate way is to buy and sell honey by weight."—*Bee-Keepers' Review*.

**Equalizing Colonies Before the Honey-Flow** was discussed at the Brantford convention, some favoring, some opposing, according to the report in the *Canadian Bee Journal*. The chairman, Jacob Alpaugh, said:

"I have done some equalizing; that was in times when I did not have as many bees as later on. I believe you can do it to advantage, but you need to be careful; it is worse than spreading brood—to take from one hive and give to another. Go to your strong hive, take out a frame of hatching brood, take it to a weak colony and replace it for a frame that is just full of eggs, and take that back to the strong colony. You will find them both strong, afterwards, and no loss of brood; the same bees are there to cover the same amount of frames."

**Is Swarming Contagious?**—A good deal of testimony, one time and another, seems to show that it is, and that the excitement of a swarming colony may induce others to issue that would not at least have issued so soon. F. E. Brown reports a case in which he had 18 swarms in the air at one time, all settling in one bunch. One swarm after another settled on a slender cedar-tree 10 feet high, which accommodatingly bent to the ground. Then the bees were put into hives and set on stands, many of them swarming out again as fast as they were hived. This was kept up a good part of the day. The middle of the afternoon the operators gave it up as a bad job and sat down to watch what the bees would do. At 4 o'clock they arose in a body, but instead of sailing off lit on another tree. The air was black with the roaring mass, and bees in hives apparently quiet left brood and honey and joined the saturnalia. As the day waned the bees began going back to their hives, and when account of stock was taken there were 18 new swarms. The next day was a repetition, the 18 swarms being as frantic as ever, and all that spring on heavy swarm days the bees from new swarms would desert, leaving brood and honey.—*Gleanings*.

# Root's Column

40 percent  
discount on 1898 Fences

—AND—

10 percent  
discount on Supers  
packt with 1898 fences

IN ORDER to clean out from our branches all that remain of last year's stock of Fences, and Supers packt with them, we offer them while they last at a sufficient reduction to make them move. Last year's fences, though not perfect, can be used by those who prefer cheapness to perfection. The cleats are  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide, where we now make them 5-16 and 12 to 2 inches thick, while we now make them 13 to 2 inches. Slat's are a little closer together in some cases than this year. These changes are so slight as to be scarcely appreciable in results. There is some stock at all of the addresses given below, which we offer, while it lasts, as follows:

'98 P fences, 60c per 100,	\$5.40 per 1000
'98 I " 75c "	6.50 "
'98 S " 70c "	6.00 "
'98 2P or 2I-8 supers,	\$1.10 for 5; \$2.20 for 10
'98 4P or 4I-8 "	1.80 for 5; 3.60 for 10
'98 AD52P or I-8 hive,	5.00 for 5; 9.00 for 10
'98 AD64P or I-8 hive,	6.00 for 5; 11.00 for 10

Usual extras for 10-frame Supers and Hives.

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In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

## What About the "Golden" Comb-Honey Management?

[These questions were sent out and answered before the recent series of articles by Mr. Golden were published.—EDITOR.]

**Query 89.**—Referring to Mr. Golden's comb-honey articles, on pages 481 and 883 (1896), and Mr. Hartzell's on page 742 (1897), I would ask you to state briefly—

1. Would you adopt it in preference to older methods?
2. Do you consider it worthy of fuller trial?

—S. D.  
E. S. Lovesy—1 and 2. Yes.  
D. W. Heise—1 and 2. I don't know.  
Rev. M. Mahin—1. I would not. 2. It may be.

A. F. Brown—1. No, not entirely. 2. In a measure.

Mrs. L. Harrison—No time to look up references.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—1 and 2. I have never tried them.

J. M. Hambaugh—1. I really don't know. 2. I can't say.

E. France—I cannot say, as I have not your references at hand.

Dr. C. C. Miller—1. I have not adopted it. 2. I have not tried it.

Emerson T. Abbott—My advice is, let the other fellow do the experimenting.

O. O. Poppleton—I know too little about comb honey to answer these questions.

J. A. Green—1 and 2. The method looks plausible to me, and I consider it worthy of a trial.

S. T. Pettit—1. I never read it in full, so I am not in a position to judge. 2. I don't know.

R. L. Taylor—1. No. 2. I see nothing to recommend in it. Mr. Golden practically acknowledges it a failure on page 742 (1897).

Jas. A. Stone—1. The methods referred to looks reasonable, tho I cannot speak of them from experience. 2. I don't like to recommend what I have not tried.

C. H. Dibbern—1. I would stick to such methods as have been most successful with me until experiments with other methods have convinced me that they are better. 2. Yes.

P. H. Elwood—1. Not yet; not having tried it I am not qualified to say much about it. 2. I have not tried it because I thought a fine quality of comb honey could not be produced by that method.

G. M. Doolittle—Nearly all have methods of their own which they consider just a little better than those adopted by others. Golden's methods are good, but mine are just a little better. "Do you see?"

R. C. Aikin—1. No. 2. Probably in a limited way. Let Messrs. Golden and Hartzell get in their 1898 reports.

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100, 2 ft. \$10 prepaid. 100, 4 to 6 ft.  
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## The Midland Farmer

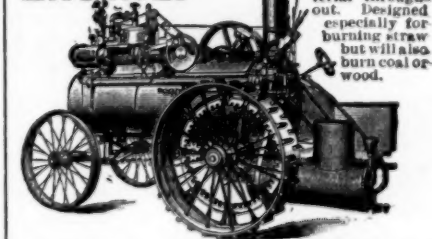
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**Working Wax**  
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Send me your name for 1899 catalog and prices, whether you are a large or small consumer or dealer.

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Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.



**Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation**  
Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.  
Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any foundation made.

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9A26t **J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.**

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If you want to know how others do this, send for our Catalogue and Poultry Guide. It tells all about the poultry business and about the **CYPHERS INCUBATOR** which embodies all the good points of other machines and the faults of none. Sent freight paid to every buyer. Catalogue 10c. Circulars free. The Cyphers Incub. Co. Box 59, Waviland, N.Y.

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**The "Medder Lot"**

will soon be needed to "turn into." How are the fences? We make a business of keeping "the old mare" and other stock where they belong.

**PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.**  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.

When Mr. Golden gets past the first flush of enthusiasm to where he can see clearly, he will modify some. I cannot here tell why.

J. E. Pond—1 and 2. Mr. Golden's method is not mine. To my mind it presents no features that are of especial value. Tests may prove it of great value; let those who have time and faith make the tests.

G. W. Demaree—1. Without expressing an opinion as to the practicability of any new or so-called new arrangement in honey-producing, I would be mighty slow to upset a well-tried system for something new. 2. While I have lost time and some money in making trials, I am still liberal along that line.



**Carbolic Acid Instead of Smoke.**

I notice some mention of using carbolic acid in place of smoke. Now it seems to me that bee-keepers have enough to contend with without adding carbolic acid to the list, as everybody knows it is very poisonous. Suppose in handling the acid some of it is spilt on the face of section honey. Would it be safe to eat? And if it becomes generally known, will it not be a hindrance to the sale of honey? I think it will in this market.

There are a good many bees kept in this county, but very few in frame hives. I have 18 colonies in 8-frame dovetail hives, part Italians and part blacks.

I ordered one dozen queens last spring, and introduced seven in one apiary without a single loss; five in another apiary with the loss of two.

My 18 colonies are wintering well on the summer stands, with the exception of some of them being light in stores; but I have frames of sealed honey to give them the first warm day.

Henry Co., Tenn., Feb. 18.

J. R. ADEN.

**All Right, Let Young America Invent**

MR. EDITOR:—It seems to me that you are very wrong in what you say in your editorial headed "Inventive Beginners," on page 24. You credit the trash in the way of poor hives which have been tried and cast aside to bee-keepers, and especially to young bee-keepers, when the real fact is that the hives of the Patent Office can mostly be traced to men who never handled bees but were good carpenters and cabinet-makers—men well used to handling tools but not conversant as to the wants of bees. As witness, the hives were mostly built with drawers like a bureau, or were like a kitchen-sink. These hives worked very well for one or two seasons, but the bees glued up the drawers and the hives became worthless to the apiarist.

But there is plenty of room for improvement in the hives now in use in this country, tho our supply dealers are making a very fair hive. You see there is a lot of new bee-keepers coming on every year, and there will always be a good demand for the factory-made hive. But don't you try to stop the inventive genius of Young America in the making of hives, to please any gentleman of the Old World. If our Langstroth had confined himself to the systems of our masters we should have been very far behind to-day in the matter of hives, as well as in every other branch of apicultural knowledge. Our Millers, Dadants, Doolittles, Aikins, Aspinwalls, Taylors, and an array of others, ought to have sat down and waited for the masters of the Old

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**HATCH CHICKENS  
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**Superior Rose Comb Black Bantam Eggs, 15 for \$2.00.** No other varieties kept.

Italian-bee keepers being men of good taste and sound judgment should keep the best and most profitable kinds of Poultry. Only fresh eggs used, carefully packed and sent by express. Safe delivery guaranteed.  
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handy wagons at the small additional cost for a set of wheels. These Electric Steel Wheels, with either direct or stagger spokes, with broad-faced tire, are made to fit any axle. You can convert your old wagon to a low, handy wagon in a few moments. You thus virtually have two wagons at one price. Write to the Electric Wheel Co., Box 16, Quincy, Illinois, for their catalogue, which fully explains about these and their Electric Handy Wagons, Electric Feed Cookers, etc.

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Including their discounts for goods wanted for use another season. It will pay you to send me list of goods wanted. Cash for Beeswax.  
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**Queen-Clipping  
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The **MONETTE** Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queens' wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year

and the Clipping Device. Address,  
**GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,**  
119 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

World to get through with the straw-skep and the toy hive!

We are very far still from perfection in the matter of bee-hives, and I hope some young apiarist will yet come to the front with the very hive we are all looking for. Our varying climate and ever-changing seasons make it hard to get up a hive to suit the whole country, but let the young and enthusiastic bee-keepers keep on trying. Don't stop them to please any man from across the seas. I know that we owe a good deal to them—to Cowan, Cheshire, Huber, Dzierzon, Swammerdam, Mehring, Bertrand, Hruschka, and others, but not in the way of hives. So let Young America have the tools and let him use them, please. Republic Co., Kan. W. M. EAGERTY.

### Season of 1898, Tall Sections, Etc.

We did not have an extra season last year, but did tolerably well. I got 2,500 pounds of honey from 48 colonies, and the increase of colonies a little more than covered the loss. The season was very wet and bees could not do much, but late in the season we got some real nice honey from golden-rod and wild-aster, and the bees filled their brood-chamber so that we did not need any for winter stores.

Most of the honey we got in the early season was mixt with honey-dew, and was not very nice. I sold most of my honey for 12½ cents, none for less than 10 cents. The honey that was put in the plain sections with fences was real nice, particularly the tall sections, 3½x5x1½. I like them better than anything I have used for some time, and expect to use nothing else but plain sections with fences during the coming season.

I was quite amused when I read, on pages 94 and 95, Mr. M. Fouts' article condemning the Danz. hive, tall sections, and the Golden method. I beg leave to differ from Mr. F. in regard to the Danz. hive and tall sections. I have but one of the Danz. hives, but I like it very much; it is true they are a little more difficult to manipulate, but I consider the extra surplus we get more than balances the extra trouble; and the tall sections—well, they just can't be beat. I have no trouble to get bees to work in them; in fact, when fences are used, I believe they will occupy them sooner than they will with the old-time scalloped sections; and, besides, they look so nice, are better filled, and bring a better price; at least that has been my experience.

As regards the Golden method, I have not tried it, but I expect to do so during the coming season, if I live, and I will then tell after the season is over how I like it. I shall not condemn it until Dr. Miller and Mr. Doellittle say it is no good.

Rockbridge Co., Va. P. I. HUFFMAN.

### An Old Lady's Bee-Experience.

I read an article in Green's Fruit-Grower on how to unite weak colonies. It was to make a small hole in a paper and put on one hive, and set the other on top and close the entrances of the top one and the bees would go down a few at a time. But it would not work for me. In an hour's time there were lots of dead bees on the paper. I had smashed both and taken out the empty frames of both, and caged the one by the side of the other one, bottom-board and all. So when I found that plan would not work, I set it off on the bottom-board, then uncovered both and put some smoke on both. Each one had four full frames or combs, so I lifted the four out of the one I had on top and put them in the other hive, bees and all, so that made eight full frames. Then I put some smoke on them and put on the canvas and cover and left them. I did not see any more dead bees.

Each one for a couple of days stayed on its own frames, then they got together in the middle and seemed to do all right. It was the last of September or the first of October. I don't remember which, when I examined them, and they were all right and seemed to be strong. When I last saw one on the porch I thought that that one



No. 521-Canopy-Top Duplex Wagon, with curtains all around, storm apron and pole or shaft. Price \$40; as good as sells for \$50.

## Satisfaction Guaranteed

We feel so certain of our ability to satisfy you both as to quality of goods and price that we do not hesitate to ship for inspection, guaranteeing satisfaction. We are further justified in this position by our 25 years of experience. Could anything be more fair!

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively.

### WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

We have no desire to increase the cost to you by this or other means; hence we sell you direct from our factory at wholesale prices. We are not jobbers or dealers. We make everything we sell. Largest selection—170 styles of vehicles, 65 styles of harness.



No. 145-Double Spring Wagon Harness. Price \$10.75; as good as sells for \$12.

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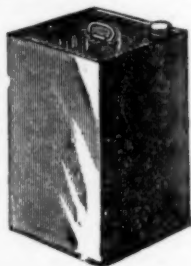
Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, Elkhart, Indiana.

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IN 60-POUND TIN CANS.

### ALFALFA HONEY.

This is the famous White Extracted Honey gathered in the great Alfalfa regions of the Central West. It is a splendid honey, and nearly everybody who cares to eat honey at all can't get enough of the Alfalfa extracted.



### Prices of Alfalfa Honey.

A sample by mail, 8 cents, to pay for package and postage. By freight—one 60-pound can, 8 cents a pound; two cans, 7½ cents per pound; four or more cans, 7½ cents per pound. Cash must accompany each order. We guarantee purity.

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NEW LONDON, WIS.

Operates two Sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of . . . . . Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one of the LARGEST FACTORIES and the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of Bee-Hives, Sections, &c., that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the clearest and whitest Basswood is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Send for Circular and see the prices on a full line of Supplies.

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Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation



and EVERYTHING used in the bee-industry. We want the name and address of every bee-keeper in America. We supply dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment. Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc. INTER-STATE MFG. CO., Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis.



Listen! Take my Advice AND BUY YOUR Bee-Supplies of August Weiss!

### FINE FOUNDATION AND TONS OF IT. WORKING

Wax into Foundation for Cash or Trade a Specialty. I defy competition in Foundation. Millions of Sections—Polished on both Sides.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED on a full line of Supplies. Send for a Catalog and be your own judge. Wax Wanted at 27 cents cash, or 28 cents in trade, delivered to me.

AUGUST WEISS, Hortonville, Wis.

## Doolittle's Book Free!



Every Bee-Keeper should have

### SCIENTIFIC [QUEEN-REARING.]

YOU CERTAINLY will have it if you desire to know how to have queens fertilized in upper stories while the old queen is still laying below; how you may safely introduce any queen at any time of the year when bees can fly; all about the different races of bees; all about shipping



queens, queen-cages, candy for queen-cages, etc.; all about forming nuclei, multiplying or uniting bees, or weak colonies, etc.; or, in fact, everything about the queen-business which you may want to know. The price of the book is \$1.00, being bound in cloth, gold-lettered.

## We want 1,000 New Subscribers

Between Now and June 1,

And we would like to have our regular subscribers help us in this work. In order that all who may want a copy of Doolittle's "SCIENTIFIC QUEEN-REARING" may earn it very easily, and at the same time aid in swelling the Bee Journal's list of subscribers, we wish to make the following **Liberal Offers**—only to our present subscribers:

**Offer No. 1.** We mail the book for \$1.00, or club it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.70.

**Offer No. 2.** Send us **Three New Subscribers** to the Bee Journal for the balance of the year, at 60 cents each, and we will mail you a copy of the book free as a premium.

**Offer No. 3.** Or, send us **two** new subscribers to the Bee Journal for the balance of this year at 60 cents each, and 40 cents additional (making \$1.60 in all) and we will mail you the book.

**Offer No. 4.** Or, send us **one** new subscriber for the Bee Journal for the balance of this year at 60 cents, and 65 cents additional (making \$1.25 in all), and we will mail you the book.

Now, the sooner the new names are sent in the more copies of the Bee Journal they will get for their 60 cents, and if sent before April 1, each will be certain of getting the Bee Journal for **nine months**, or about 40 copies.

Remember, that only our present subscribers can take advantage of the last three offers above.

Now, let everybody go to work, and help roll up the 1,000 new subscribers.

Address,

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**  
118 Mich. St., Chicago, Ill.

might be dead, but it was not. I also united two in that way for a friend that got two colonies in the spring from me, but I have not seen her since I have examined mine. I will after this treat all weak colonies that way.

I find the American Bee Journal a very useful help to anyone that has bees. I would not like to be without it now, as I know how helpful it has been already to me. I have been in the bee-business three years, bought one colony and took two on shares a year; now I have 11 and sold 4. I have lost one during this last cold spell. I had it on the porch sheltered from the north and west. I put it there because I thought it would need attention. The 11 outside I examined yesterday, and they seem to be in good condition, so I think they will come out all right.

I like to work with the bees. I have a large box put over a part of the hive, and hay stuff in between the hive and box, a cover over it, and a good cushion in the top part of the hive. Some with fodder around all but the entrance, and tied over the top. All seemed to be doing well. As I don't have the money to buy hives, I made all I have used. I make them in the winter and paint them, and have them ready when I need them. For the frames I get strips sawed and planed at the mill and nail them myself. I space them by driving a small nail in the edge of the frame near each end, the first one on each side to go against the hive, and on the other side for the next one to go against; and the same with the rest on the one side, so they will stay the proper distance.

I buy dry-good boxes and rip them up in the proper depth for the hive, then saw them the right length, then nail them together. I do not spare nails where they will do any good, so they are strong and good. What isn't thick enough for bodies I make tops and bottom-boards, and what won't do for them, I make frames to set the hives on. I don't have them on benches, so I use the lumber up close. The boxes are planed and grooved so a seam doesn't hurt them. If there is a nail-hole, or anything, I putty it before I paint it. For one box I paid 25 cents, and made what I would have had to pay \$1.50 for, if I had bought the bodies. I ripped the boxes and sawed them up, and made six bodies ready to paint in one day. Don't you think it pretty good for a woman in her 70th year? The sawing and nailing was good exercise during that cold weather we have had. I have made 26 bodies, tops for all, a lot of bottom-boards, and a lot of frames to set the hives on; and almost all are painted, and all the pound boxes ready that I will need, and other things ready, all this winter. So I will not have anything that way to do when I need them. I credit the bees for all I sell from them, and charge them with all I buy for them. I have on hand more than I will need all summer, except some more of the foundation for the bodies. All I have on hand, and all I have used, don't come half way to what I made from them last season. MRS. SARAH I. GRIFFITH.  
Cumberland Co., N. J., Feb. 27.

### Successful Wintering of Bees.

I feel as if I would like to "speak in meeting," as I see others are giving their testimony on the line of out-door wintering of bees. I have had but three years' experience in this direction, but they have proven successful. The hives I use are the Bay State or Alley, and Dr. Tinker's pattern. They are mostly of the Bay State make, 8 frames with closed ends.

In preparing for winter I put the hives in rows running east and west, fronting to the south. I put down on the ground 2x4 scantling, raising them an inch or two higher. On these I put a board or two running lengthwise; this constitutes the platform on which the hives are to rest. I commence at the east end of this platform, storing away my bees for winter. I leave a space between each hive, from 4 to 6 inches. After all are thus placed, I lift the covers and pack with 3 inches of straw all

## SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (melilot).....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	70c	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	80c	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	60c	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover.....	55c	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.  
Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**Sent Free** Our large Illustrated catalog of Bees, Hives, Smokers, &c Address, Theodore Bender, Canton, Ohio.  
8Att Please mention the Bee Journal.

**BEE-KEEPERS!** Let me send you my 64 page CATALOG for 1899, J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## We don't keep Supplies

## WE SELL THEM

In order to do this we have to have **GILT-EDGE STOCK**, and make prices right.

Send us a list of what you want for the coming season, and let us make you **SPECIAL PRICE**.

**Standard Lumber Co.**

10Att MANKATO, MINN.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

We make the New **Champion Chaff-Hive** with fence and plain sections, and a full line of other **SUPPLIES**.  
A postal sent us with your name for a Catalog will meet with the greatest surprise. R. H. SCHMIDT & CO., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

## SENT FREE xx

Our descriptive circular and price-list of

## Bee-Hives, Italian Bees

Queens, Sections, Comb Foundation, Bee-Veils, Smokers, Honey-Knives, etc. SEND FOR ONE.

Address, **F. A. SNELL,**  
1A13t Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ills.  
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**EGGS** FROM BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS —  
Thorobred — Fine Plumaged Fowls — Farm Raised — \$1.25 for 15.  
11Att **MRS. L. C. AXTELL,**  
ROSEVILLE, ILL.  
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## CYPRESS BEE-HIVES

BEST IN THE WORLD

Complete line of Bee-Keepers' Supplies—Right prices—Send for catalog.

**Crossman Manufacturing Co.,**  
109 Commerce St., DALLAS, TEX.

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around the brood-chamber, and put 4 inches of straw on top, and then put on the covers. Then I pack straw in between each hive, taking pains to pack it solid. Then I bank the hives on the north side with straw 10 or 12 inches deep, putting some pieces of boards or sticks to hold it down. I then put about 4 or 6 inches of straw on top and cover this with boards, leaving the front of the hives exposed.

This winter, a part of the time, the hives were invisible; snow had drifted and completely hid them. March 2d I shoveled away the snow, and as I cleared the snow from the entrance there came the old familiar bz-zeez; 20 colonies thus responded all in the row. I thought that pretty good for this frozen region, where the mercury went down to 52 degrees below zero.

My bees have had two or three flights during the winter. Thus I have wintered my bees successfully out-doors for three winters. I think they have come out fully

as well in the spring, if not better, than those I wintered in the cellar. I think that bees generally are wintering well in this locality.

L. ALLEN.

Clark Co., Wis., March 4.

**Texas.**—The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its 21st annual convention at W. R. Graham & Son's, Greenville, Texas, the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1899. All interested are invited. No hotel bills to pay.

W. H. WHITE, Sec.

**Utah.**—The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its regular semi-annual convention April 8, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the city and county building, Salt Lake City. A full program in the interest of the industry will be presented, and all bee-keepers are cordially invited. Among the subjects to be considered will be the purchasing of supplies, the disposal of our products, and the best method for the protection of the industry. It is desirable to have every county represented, either personally or by letter. Questions are solicited.

Mill Creek, Utah.

J. B. FAGG, Sec.

OUR MOTTO: WELL MANUFACTURED STOCK — QUICK SHIPMENTS.

## Sections, Shipping-Cases and Bee-Keepers' Supplies

We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market.

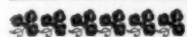
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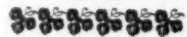
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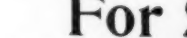
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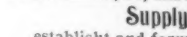
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Honey Knife



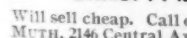
Bee Smoker  
Honey Knife



Bee Smoker  
Honey Knife



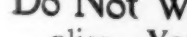
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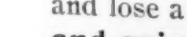
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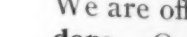
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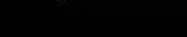
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## PRICES OF Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers AND HONEY-KNIVES.

Smoke Engine (largest smoker made) 4-in. stove.	Doz. \$13.00; each, by mail, \$15.50
Doctor..... 3½ in. stove.	Doz. 9.00; " 1.10
Conqueror..... 3 in. stove.	Doz. 6.50; " 1.00
Large..... 2½ in. stove.	Doz. 5.00; " .90
Plain..... 2 in. stove.	Doz. 4.75; " .70
Little Wonder (weight 10 ounces)..... 2 in. stove.	Doz. 4.50; " .60
Honey-Knife.....	Doz. 6.00; " .80

Bingham Smokers have all the new improvements. Before buying a Smoker or Knife, look up its record and pedigree.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR A DOLLAR; ONE-HALF CENT FOR A MONTH.

Dear Sir:—Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engine too large.

January 27, 1897.

Truly, W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Michigan.

## For Sale!

In Cincinnati, O., the Honey and Bee-Keepers' Supply Business

established and formerly owned by the late

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Will sell cheap. Call on or address MRS. ANNIE MUTH, 2146 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O. 13A2t

## SILVER GRAY CARNIOLAN QUEENS

—ALSO THE—

Golden and 3-banded Italian.

Untested, 50c each; tested, 75c. Purity of stock and safe arrival guaranteed.

C. B. BANKSTON, - Rockdale, Texas.

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Please mention the Bee Journal.

## FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

Do Not Wait until the last moment to order your Supplies. You may be disappointed by delay in shipment and lose a portion of the honey harvest. Save money and gain honey by sending us your estimate NOW. We are offering Special Inducements for Early Orders. Our 1899 Catalog free.

SPECIAL AGENTS:

E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.

L. C. WOODMAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

G. B. LEWIS CO.,

Watertown, Wisconsin.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Fancy white, 13c; No. 1, 11@12c; ambers, 9@10c; dark, 7@8c. Extracted, white clover, 8c; other kinds, 7c; amber and dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

There is no change of consequence since our last quotations. Stocks of the best grades of white comb are being reduced, and receipts are light, with some accumulation of the off grades, there being additions to those grades from time to time.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

DETROIT, March 9.—Fancy white comb scarce and higher and we now quote it 13@14c; No. 1, 12@13c; fancy dark and amber, 10@11c. There is considerable poor honey in the commission houses which is offered at 8@9c. Extracted, white, 6½@7c; dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 25@26½c.

M. H. HUNT.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—Fancy white comb, 13c; No. 1, 12c; amber, 11c; dark, 10c. Extracted white, 6c; amber, 5c; dark, 4½c. Beeswax, 25c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Fancy white, 12c; No. 1 white, 10@11c; amber, 9c; buckwheat and dark, 6@7c. Comb honey is pretty well cleaned up now and we expect to dispose of the balance of our stock during this month. Excepting California there is not much stock of extracted on our market. Demand is fair at unchanged quotations. Beeswax, 27@28c.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—White comb, 10½c; amber, 7½@9c. Extracted, white, 7¼@7½c; light amber, 6¾@7c. Beeswax, 24@26c.

Present slim stocks admit of only a light jobbing business being transacted, with values much the same as previously noted. The coming crop is likely to be small. The bees are now being fed in a large portion of Southern California, and many are reported to have already died.

BOSTON, March 10.—The demand for comb honey is very light, with full stock on hand. We quote our market: Fancy white, 13@14c; A No. 1, 12c; No. 1, 11@12c; light amber, 9@10c. No demand for buckwheat. Extracted, white Northern stock, 7@8c. Beeswax quiet at 27@28c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

OMAHA, March 13.—The stock of comb honey in this market is very light. There are not over 300 cases of all grades in first hands. Demand continues fairly active. Fancy white quotable at 13c; choice, 12c; No. 1 amber, 11c. Extracted well cleaned up.

PEYCKE BROS.

BUFFALO, March 10.—There is only very little dark poor honey in our market, which is selling at mostly 8 cents. Some strictly fancy white comb honey would bring about 12 cents. Little, if any, here. No extracted to mention. Fancy pure beeswax, 30c.

BATTERSON & Co.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1 white, 12@13c; A No. 1 amber, 10@11c; No. 2 amber, 9@10c; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted, white, 7c; amber, 6c; buckwheat, 5c.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Fancy 1-lb. sections, 13@14c; A No. 1, 12@13c; No. 1, 11@12c; dark or amber or old, 7@10c. Extracted, in barrels or kegs, white, 7@7½c; dark, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 25@27c.

Since our last report we have had a very good market for honey, and the demand has been very good for all grades, especially for sections of the best quality, and the demand is good now and small supply. We encourage shipments of best comb. Extracted, fair demand.

A. V. BISHOP & Co.

## Bee-Supplies.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free.

WALTER S. POUDER,

512 Mass. Ave.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

## Order Early

There are indications that the demand for SUPPLIES will be very large this season, and everyone should order as early as possible. We have large facilities for manufacturing all kinds of

## Bee-Keepers' Supplies,

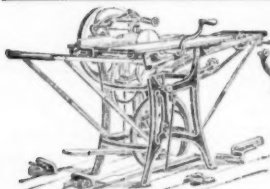
And will serve our customers as quickly as possible.

Falcon Sections are the Finest Made.

1899 Catalog ready Feb. 1. Copy of the AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER (20 pages) free. Address

**The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.**  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

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UNION COMBINATION SAW—  
for ripping,  
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Full line FOOT  
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CHINERY. Send for Catalog A.  
Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., 46 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

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## Young Men and Women

It will pay you to fit yourselves for good positions by taking Shorthand by Mail. Send \$1.60 for Text Book or 3 cents for catalog

Eclectic Shorthand College,

94 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Headquarters of the Eclectic System.

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## BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publication, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

## Bee-Keepers' Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

## I ARISE



To say to the readers of the BEE JOURNAL that

**DOOLITTLE** ... has concluded to sell QUEENS in their season during 1899, at the following prices:

1 Untested Queen .. \$1.00  
6 Untested Queens.. 4.50  
12 Untested Queens 8.00  
1 Tested Queen .... 1.50  
3 Tested Queens..... 3.50  
1 select tested queen 2.00  
3 " " Queens 4.00  
Select Tested Queen, previous season's rearing, \$3; Extra Selected, for breeding, the very

best, \$5.00. About a pound of Bees in a 2-frame Nucleus, with any Queen, \$2.00 extra. Circular free, giving full particulars regarding each class of Queens. Address,

**G. M. DOOLITTLE,**

11A26t Borodino, Onondaga Co., N. Y.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing

## 22nd Year Dadant's Foundation. 22nd Year

### Why does it sell so well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.  
Because in 22 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.



### We guarantee satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED PROCESS SHEETING.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

The following dealers handle our Foundation exclusively:

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E. Kretschmer. .... Red Oak, Iowa.  
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J. Nebel & Son ..... High Hill, Mo.  
G. W. Fassett. .... Middlebury, Vt.  
J. W. Bittenbender. .... Knoxville, Iowa.  
J. L. Gray ..... St. Cloud, Minn.  
Pierce Seed and Produce Co. .... Pueblo, Colo.  
F. Foulger & Sons. .... Ogden, Utah.  
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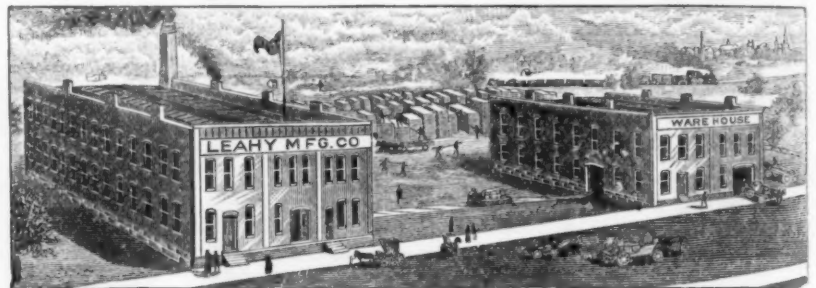
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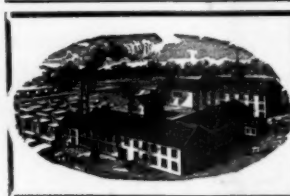
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